shriveling in the nucleus, although they were somewhat smaller after excessive stimulation.

4. Position of the nucleus. No variations of importance were observed.

5. Modifications in colorability. No marked changes in this respect were found by the writer. He, moreover, rejects, and, to us, "for good reasons, the fantastic terms of Nissl, apyknomorph, parapyknomorph, and pyknomorph," and states that the great natural variability in the cells of any given ganglion will not admit of Nissl's classification. The author is inclined, however, to grant that excitation may augment to a slight degree the amount of chromophyllic substance, and fatigue, lessen it.

6. Position of the nucleolus. No changes of any value could be found by the writer.

7. Dimensions of the nucleolus. These were considered as of some importance. Moderate activity having a tendency to increase the size of the nucleolus, which gradually becomes smaller under the influence of excessive fatigue.

JELLIFFE.

The New Formation of Nerve-Cells in the Brain of the Monkey Following Complete Ablation of the Occipital Lobes.

By Dr. Alexander N. Vitzou, of Bucharest. (*La France Med.*, Sept. 27, 1895.)—The removal of the occipital lobes of monkeys and dogs, causes complete loss of vision. Repeating this experiment on a monkey Dr. V. observed that the animal began to notice objects and people again—but with difficulty—about four months after the operation. After two years and two months had elapsed, the perception of objects was greatly ameliorated, the monkey being able to avoid obstacles, which was by no means the case during the first months following the operation. Then the brain was opened again, the trephine openings having been closed by a layer of strong connective tissue, and the space occupied previously by the occipital lobes, was found completely filled out by a newly formed substance, which on microscopical examination was found to contain nerve fibres and pyramidal (nerve) cells. There was more neuroglia and fewer nerve-cells than in the occipital lobes of an adult, but nevertheless there had been a new formation of nerve tissue. This case proves the possibility of regeneration of nerve tissue in the brain if the nutrition of the other parts of this organ is maintained. The explanation is given that the sense of vision improved by the presence of the newly-formed nervous elements. The monkey having been subjected to a second operation, lost his sight in both eyes completely again, and remained in this condition for three and a half months.

Since then he seems to give some (uncertain) signs of returning visual sense.

This observation is in opposition with the theory generally accepted, of the non-regeneration of nerve-elements in the central nervous system. MACALESTER.

PATHOLOGICAL.

A Case of Secondary (Tabetic) Paralysis With Ascending Degeneration in the Antero-lateral Tract (Gowers). W. Linke. (*Centralblatt fur Nervenheilkunde und Psychiatrie, December and November, 1895. XVIII.*)—The author reports a case of Paranoia, during which disease Tabes made its appearance. The case is of especial interest in a pathological-anatomical way, on account of an ascending degeneration which was present in the antero-lateral columns of the cord.

The history of the patient is given in full, and shows that during the first part of the patient's illness he was clearly a paranoiac individual. Only during the latter course of the disease did the symptoms, which are so characteristic of Tabes dorsalis and general paralysis, present themselves.

The autopsy showed the following pathological condition present in the central nervous system. Dura-mater slightly thickened. Pia also thickened and gelatinous like in structure. Fissures wide and gaping. Convolutions small andatrophied. In places the pia is hazy and adherent to the hemispheres. Third and lateral ventricles are dilated and filled with a light yellow but clear fluid. The ependyma in all the ventricles, especially the fourth, is covered with granulations. The brain substance is soft, and contains a moderate amount of blood. In the spinal canal, dura and pia present the same condition as in the skull. A cross section of the cord shows a degeneration in the posterior columns. A microscopic examination of various portions of the central nervous system showed the following:

First.—That the degeneration in the posterior columns corresponded to that which is characteristic of tabes dorsalis.

In Lissaner's tract, throughoutthe whole length of the cord, there is a marked disappearance of nerve fibres. In Clark's columns this same condition was noticed, especially in the region of the lower half of the dorsal cord.

In the region of the fifth cervical nerve a degeneration of the antero-lateral tract was found This degeneration is much more marked in intensity above this region than below, where it seems gradually to fade away. From a point opposite to the lowest part of the pyramidal decussation, it also gradually diminishes in intensity upwards. In the medulla the hypoglossal nucleus and root fibres were very much affected. In the hemispheres a marked atrophy of the finer nerve fibres was found.